

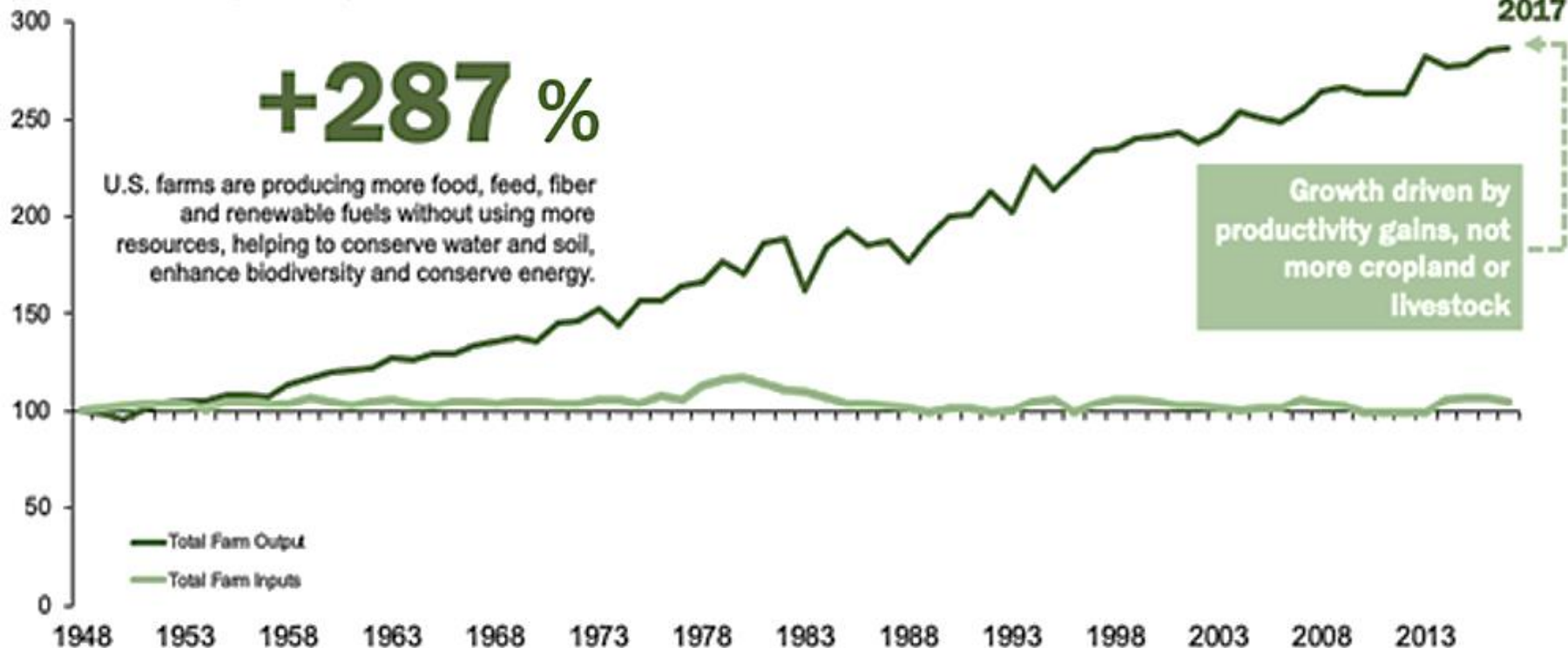
The image shows the United States Capitol building in Washington, D.C., illuminated at dusk. The central dome is the focal point, with its intricate architectural details and the Statue of Freedom on top. The sky is a mix of deep blue and orange from the setting sun. The text 'Agriculture and the Climate Change Discussion' is written in a clean, white, sans-serif font on the right side of the image.

Agriculture and the Climate Change Discussion



Agricultural Productivity in the U.S.

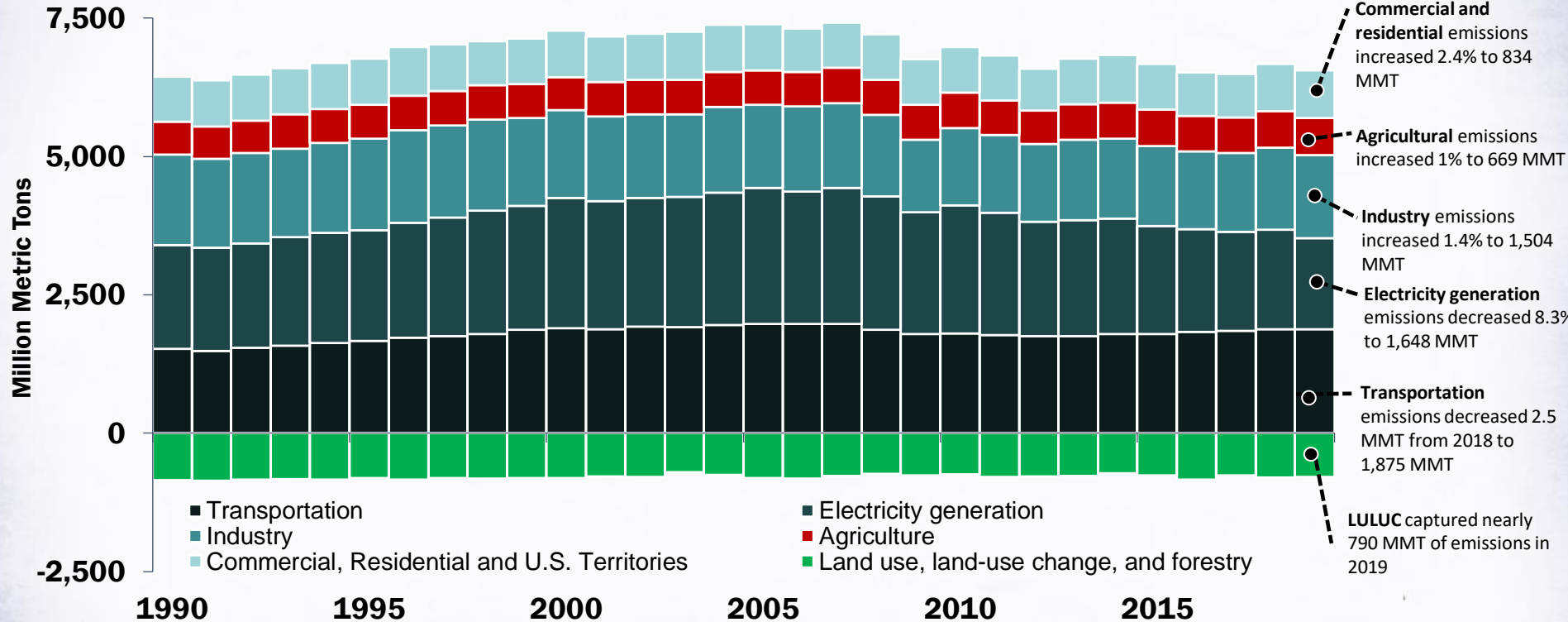
Indices of Farm Output and Input, 1948 = 100



Source: USDA ERS, Farm Bureau Calculations

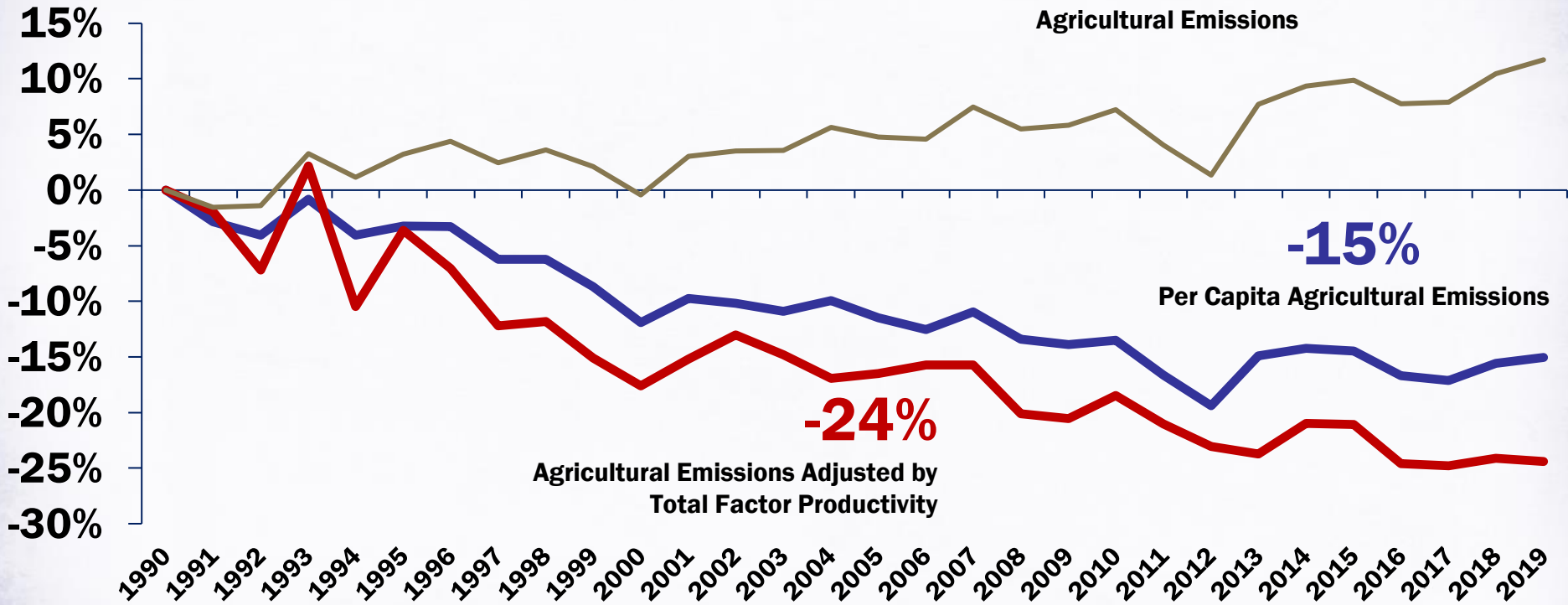
Total U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Economic Sector

1990 to 2019 in CO2 Equivalents



Agricultural Emission Indices

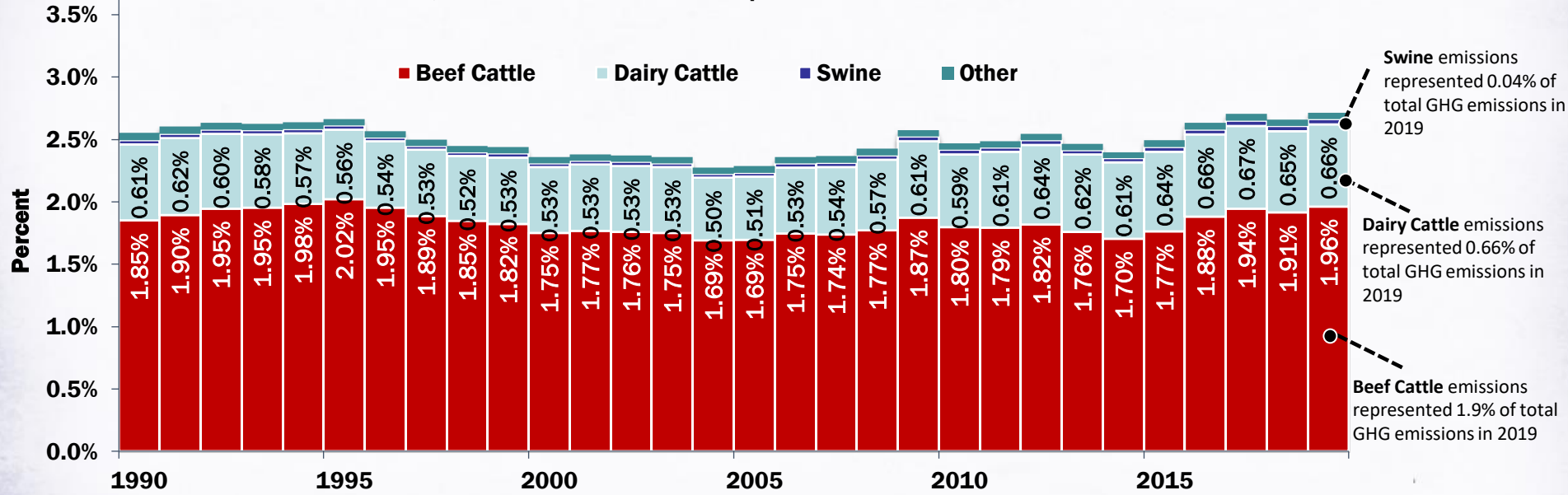
1990 to 2019, Indexed to 1990



Animal Agriculture's Role in U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions is Less than 3%

U.S. Livestock Emissions as a Percent of Total GHG Emissions, Based on IPCC Sector, 1990 to 2019 in CO2 Equivalents

Direct emissions from U.S. livestock were essentially unchanged in 2019 when compared to 2018.



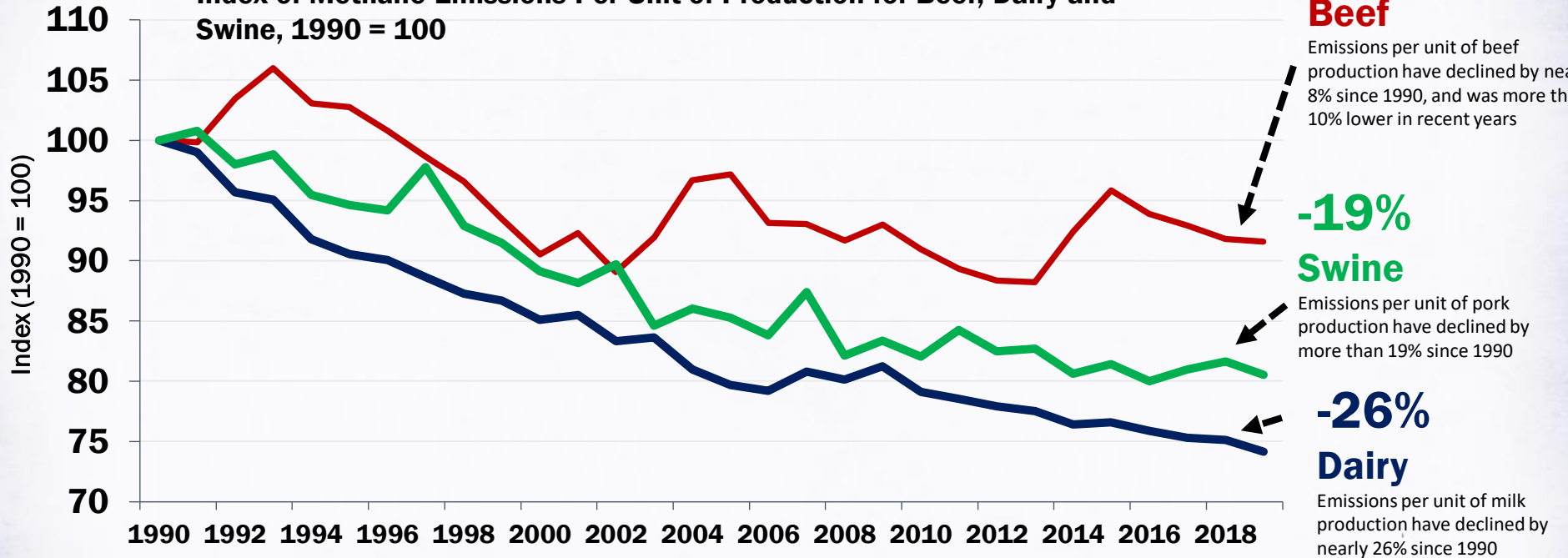
Swine emissions represented 0.04% of total GHG emissions in 2019

Dairy Cattle emissions represented 0.66% of total GHG emissions in 2019

Beef Cattle emissions represented 1.9% of total GHG emissions in 2019

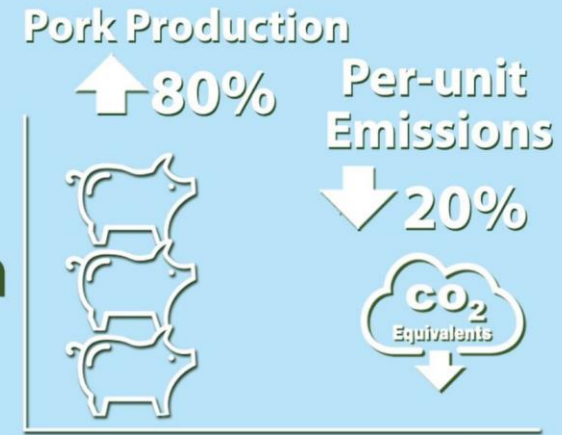
Ag Innovation Provided An Opportunity for Livestock to Get Better & Lower GHG Footprint

Index of Methane Emissions Per Unit of Production for Beef, Dairy and Swine, 1990 = 100



Livestock production has increased while we have reduced our per-unit emissions in the last 30 years.

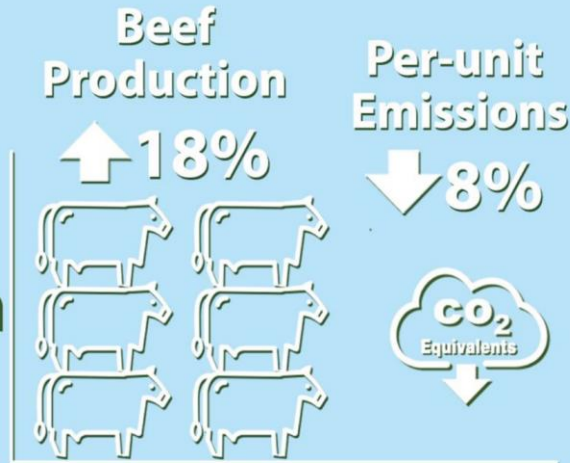
U.S. Pork Production



Source: EPA



U.S. Beef Production

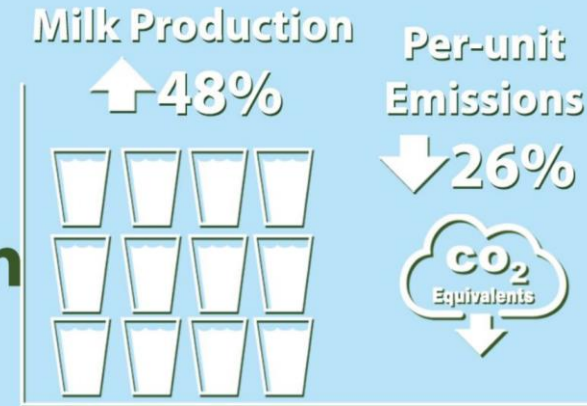


Source: EPA



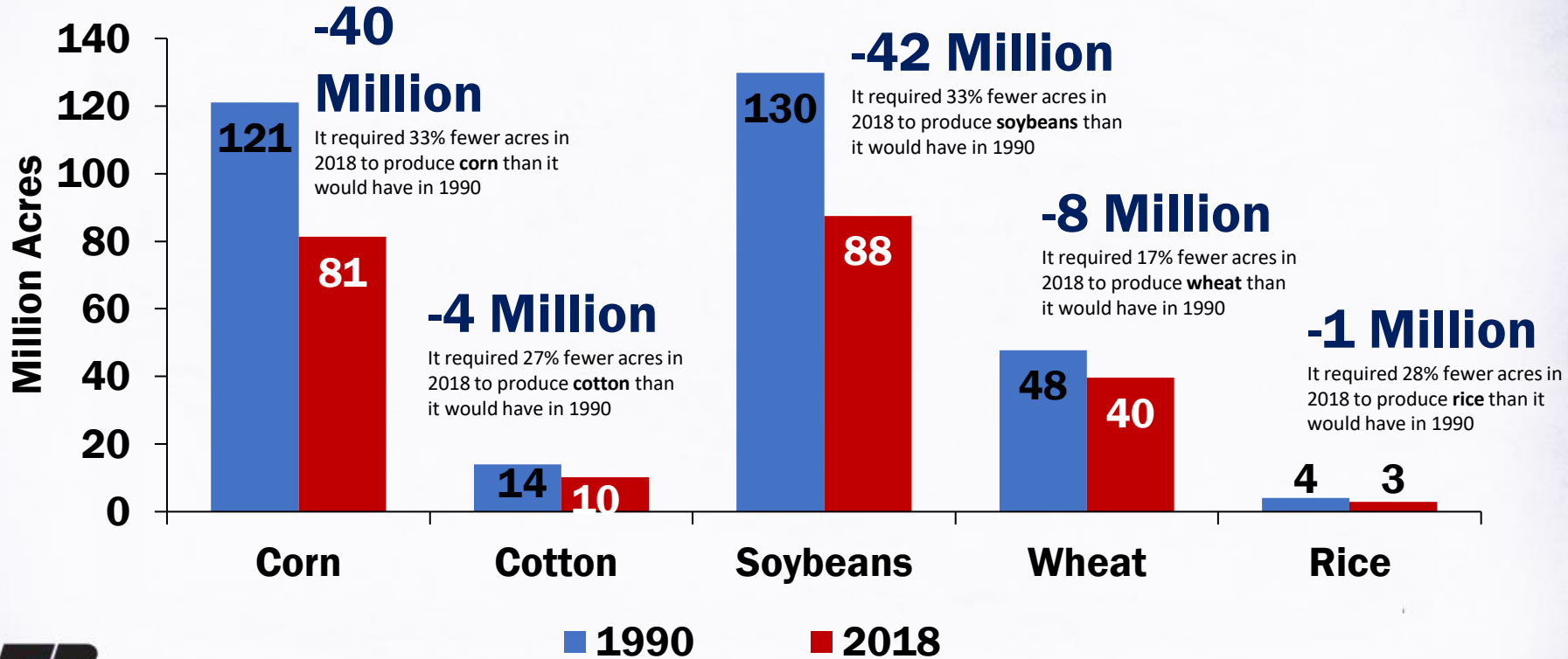
Source: EPA

U.S. Milk Production



Farmers Today Do More With Fewer Acres

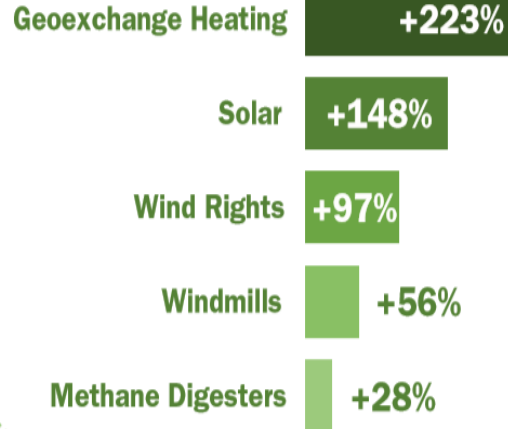
Harvested Acres Needed to Produce the 2018 Crop, 1990 and 2018





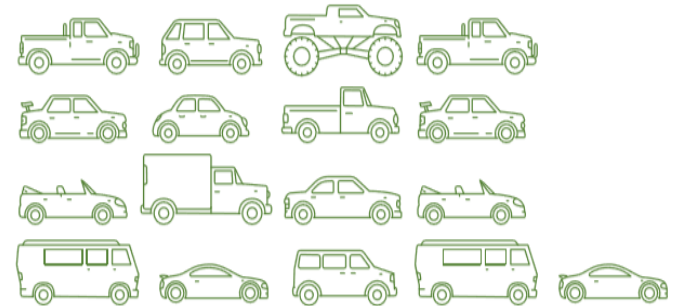
Farmers Are Providing More Clean & Renewable Energy ^{3/}

U.S. farmers and ranchers are adopting and investing in **RENEWABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY** sources. In the last five years, farmers and ranchers have put in **132%** more renewable energy sources including geothermal, solar panels, windmills, hydro systems and methane digesters. More than 130,000 operations employ renewable energy sources.



Change from 2012

The use of **ETHANOL AND BIODIESEL** in 2018 reduced GHG emissions by 71 MMT-equivalent to **17 MILLION CARS** off the road.



>15% Of All Farmland Is Used For Conservation & Wildlife Habitat Efforts ^{3/4/}

+140,000,000 Acres*

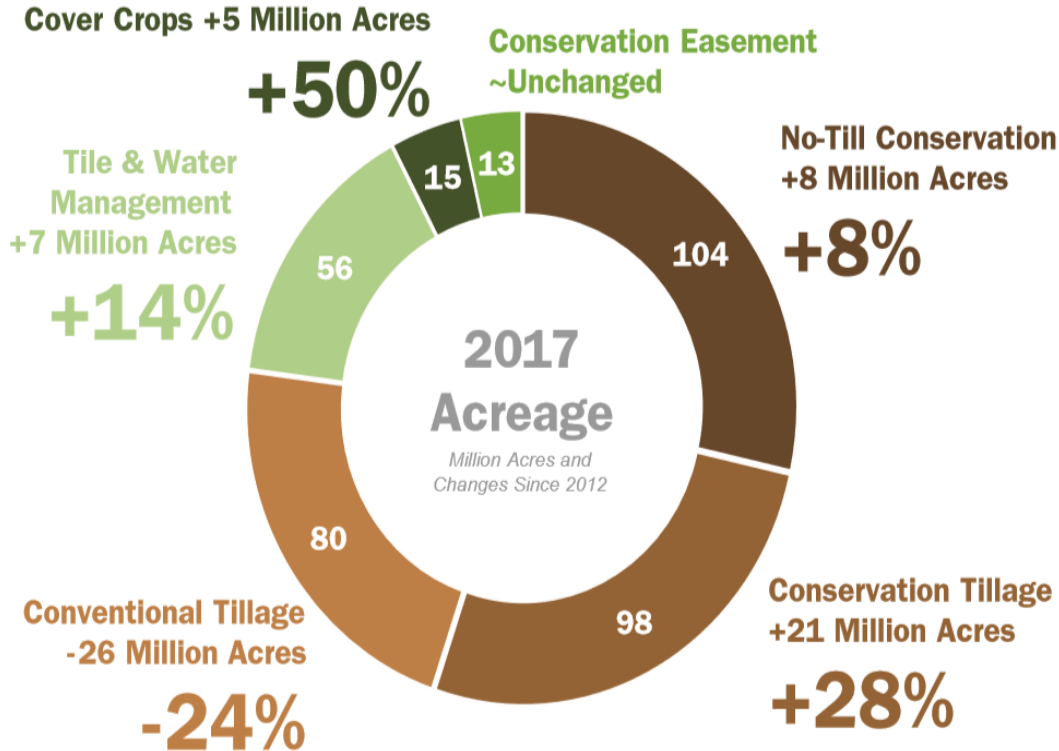


Total acres U.S. farmers have enrolled in certain USDA conservation programs. **Equal to the total land area of California & New York.** This does not include millions of acres in voluntary- or state-led conservation practices.



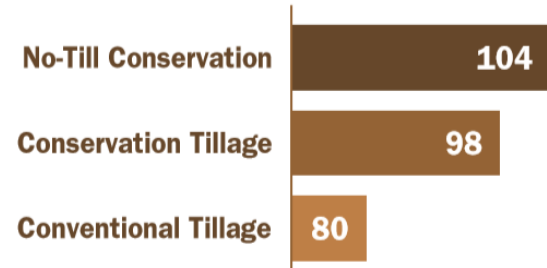
**Includes CRP, CSP, EQIP and VPA-HIP active and completed contracts through fiscal years 2017*

Sustainable Soil Use & Resource Conservation Efforts Increased 34 Million Acres, +17%, Since 2012 ^{3/}



Top Soil Practices In 2017 ^{3/}

Million Acres



U.S. farmers are proactively managing and preserving their soil by planting **MORE COVER CROPS**, using **MORE CONSERVATION TILLAGE**, and using **MORE NO-TILL** methods. These practices help to conserve soil, preserve and increase nutrients, and improve water quality. These practices trap excess carbon in the soil and reduce GHG emissions.

Food and Agriculture Climate Alliance



Joint Policy Recommendations from the Food and Agriculture Climate Alliance

- Policy recommendations were developed collaboratively from the following organizations:



Joint Policy Recommendations from the Food and Agriculture Climate Alliance

- The Food and Agriculture Climate Alliance (FACA) consists of organizations representing farmers, ranchers, foresters, food companies and environmental advocates that are working together to define and promote shared climate policy priorities.
- The group first united around three simple principles:
 - **1. Support voluntary, market- and incentive-based policies**
 - **2. Advance science-based outcomes**
 - **3. Promote resilience and help rural economies better adapt**
- FACA developed these recommendations with the overarching goal **to do no harm**. By that, we mean any policies put forth to address climate concerns must be thoughtfully crafted, informed by their broader potential consequences and tradeoffs, and account for inequities.

Joint Policy Recommendations from the Food and Agriculture Climate Alliance

- FACA developed policy recommendations in six areas of focus:
 -
 - **Soil Health**
 - **Livestock and Dairy**
 - **Forests and Wood Products**
 - **Energy**
 - **Food Loss and Waste**
 - **Research**



Food and Agriculture Climate Alliance

How farmers, ranchers, forest owners and the food sector can deliver and benefit from climate solutions

Farmers, ranchers, and forest owners are on the frontlines of climate change and have an important role to play in developing solutions. That shared understanding led an unprecedented group — representing farmers, forest owners, the food sector, state governments and environmental advocates — to form the Food and Agriculture Climate Alliance (FACA).

The alliance is pleased to present policy recommendations to help guide the development of federal climate legislation.

Read the full recommendations

Download [PDF]

- [Overview \(one-pager\)](#)
- [Press release](#)

What's Next?

- Growing Climate Solutions Act – AFBF Supports
- Carbon Capture Tax Credit?
- Carbon Bank?
- Farm Bill...You Mean a Climate Bill?
- Carbon Tax?
- Nothing?
- Private Markets?



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